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3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
4 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
5

6 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
7 Plaintiff-Respondent,

8 v.

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10 ALBERTO VIOLANTE (3),  
11 Defendant-Petitioner.  
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Case Nos.: 08-cr-4406-BTM-3  
16-cv-1417-BTM

**ORDER GRANTING  
DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR  
RECONSIDERATION, LIFTING  
STAY, DENYING DEFENDANT'S  
§ 2255 MOTION, AND  
RESERVING RULING ON  
DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR  
DECLARATORY AND  
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

**[ECF NOS. 317, 321, 332]**

17 Alberto Violante ("Defendant") has filed a motion to vacate, set aside, or  
18 reduce his sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, Johnson v. United States, 135  
19 S. Ct. 2551 (2015), and Welch v. United States, 136 S. Ct. 1257 (2016). (ECF No.  
20 317.) He has also moved for declaratory and injunctive relief to preclude the  
21 government from pursuing him for allegedly breaching his plea agreement by  
22 pursuing § 2255 relief. (ECF No. 321.) The Court recently stayed consideration  
23 of Defendant's motions pending the Supreme Court's resolution of Sessions v.  
24 Dimaya, No. 15-1498, cert. granted sub nom. Lynch v. Dimaya, 137 S. Ct. 31  
25 (Sept. 29, 2016). (ECF No. 329.) Defendant has moved for reconsideration of the  
26 stay. (ECF No. 332.) For the reasons discussed below, the Court grants  
27 Defendant's motion for reconsideration, lifts the stay, denies Defendant's § 2255  
28 motion, and reserves ruling on his motion for declaratory and injunctive relief.

1 **I. BACKGROUND**

2 On September 14, 2010, Defendant pled guilty pursuant to a plea agreement  
3 to the charge in Count 1 of a Second Superseding Indictment, which charged him  
4 with Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) conspiracy, in  
5 violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d) and (c), and to the charge in Count 5, which  
6 accused him of knowingly using, carrying, and brandishing a firearm during and in  
7 relation to a crime of violence, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c). See Plea  
8 Agreement (ECF No. 211). The “crime of violence” that served as the predicate  
9 for Defendant’s conviction on Count 5 was his conviction on Count 1 for RICO  
10 conspiracy. He admitted in connection with his guilty plea on Count 1 that he was  
11 a member of the Flores Drug Trafficking Organization, members of which engaged  
12 in multiple crimes, including robbery, kidnapping, extortion, and other offenses,  
13 and that he personally participated in the violent extortion of a drug debt from a  
14 victim. Id. at ¶ II.C. On March 18, 2011, the Court sentenced Defendant to a term  
15 of 57 months on Count 1 and 84 months on Count 5, run consecutively for a total  
16 term of imprisonment of 141 months. (ECF No. 269.)

17 On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court decided Johnson, in which it held that  
18 the residual clause definition of “violent felony” in the Armed Career Criminal Act  
19 (“ACCA”), 18 U.S.C. § 924(e)(2)(B)(ii), was unconstitutionally vague. On October  
20 19, 2015, the Ninth Circuit decided Dimaya v. Lynch, 803 F.3d 1110 (9th Cir. 2015),  
21 holding that the reasoning of Johnson applied to the residual clause definition of  
22 “crime of violence” in 18 U.S.C. § 16(b) so as to render it void for vagueness.

23 On June 8, 2016, Defendant filed the instant § 2255 motion. He moves to  
24 vacate his conviction for violating § 924(c), arguing that the reasoning of Johnson  
25 and Dimaya apply to the residual clause definition of “crime of violence” in  
26 § 924(c)(3)(B) and lead to the conclusion that the latter statute is likewise  
27 unconstitutionally vague. On August 12, 2016, the government filed a response  
28 brief in which it moved to stay Defendant’s motion pending the outcome of United

1 States v. Begay, in which the Ninth Circuit is anticipated to address the  
2 constitutionality of § 924(c)(3)(B) in light of Johnson. (ECF No. 320.) On August  
3 16, 2016, Defendant filed a reply brief in which he opposed a stay. (ECF No. 322.)  
4 In response to the government's contention that his pursuit of § 2255 relief  
5 constituted a breach of the plea agreement, Defendant filed a motion for  
6 declaratory and injunctive relief seeking to preclude the government from pursuing  
7 him for the alleged breach. The government has opposed the motion for  
8 declaratory and injunctive relief. (ECF Nos. 321, 325, 326.) On September 30,  
9 2016, the Court held oral argument on Defendant's motion for declaratory and  
10 injunctive relief, his § 2255 motion, and the government's motion to stay.

11 The day before the hearing, on September 29, 2016, the Supreme Court  
12 granted certiorari in Dimaya. Dimaya, No. 15-1498, 137 S. Ct. 31 (Sept. 29, 2016).  
13 At oral argument, the government maintained that this development in Dimaya  
14 provided additional justification for a stay. On March 29, 2017, the Ninth Circuit  
15 entered an order deferring submission of Begay pending the Supreme Court's  
16 resolution of Dimaya. See Order (Doc. No. 87), United States v. Begay, No. 14-  
17 10080 (9th Cir. Mar. 29, 2017). On June 9, 2017, this Court entered an order  
18 staying consideration of Defendant's § 2255 motion pending the outcome of  
19 Dimaya, noting that the Supreme Court was expected to issue its decision no later  
20 than June 2017, such that the ensuing stay was anticipated to be brief.

21 On June 26, 2017, the Supreme Court restored Dimaya to the calendar for  
22 reargument, which means it will not be issuing a decision until its next term, which  
23 ends in June 2018.

24 On June 30, 2017, the Court issued an order in which it advised the parties  
25 it was considering vacating the stay and ruling on the merits of Defendant's § 2255  
26 motion, and permitted the parties to file supplemental briefing by July 10, 2017.  
27 On July 7, 2017, Defendant filed a motion for reconsideration of the Court's stay  
28 order in light of the new development in Dimaya.

1 **II. DISCUSSION**

2 28 U.S.C. § 2255 provides, in pertinent part, that a prisoner in custody  
3 “claiming the right to be released upon the ground that the sentence was imposed  
4 in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States ... may move the court  
5 which imposed the sentence to vacate, set aside or correct the sentence.” 28  
6 U.S.C. § 2255.

7 Defendant moves to vacate his conviction and sentence on Count 5 for  
8 violating § 924(c), which criminalizes possession of a firearm in furtherance of a  
9 crime of violence. For purposes of § 924(c), “crime of violence” is defined as

10 an offense that is a felony and—

11 (A) has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of  
12 physical force against the person or property of another, or

13 (B) that by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against  
14 the person or property of another may be used in the course of  
15 committing the offense.

16 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(3). Courts generally refer to subsection (A) of § 924(c)(3) as  
17 the “force clause,” and subsection (B) as the “residual clause.”

18 Here, the predicate “crime of violence” supporting Defendant’s conviction  
19 and sentence under § 924(c) was his conviction on Count 1 charging him with  
20 RICO conspiracy. Defendant argues RICO conspiracy qualifies as a “crime of  
21 violence” only under the residual clause, § 924(c)(3)(B), and that § 924(c)(3)(B) is  
22 unconstitutionally vague in light of the Johnson decision’s invalidation of the  
23 residual clause definition of “violent felony” in the ACCA.

24 The government responded by seeking a stay of Defendant’s motion  
25 pending the Ninth Circuit’s issuance of a decision in Begay. The government also  
26 argues that Defendant’s motion is procedurally barred because in his plea  
27 agreement, he waived his right to collateral attack, and because he defaulted on  
28 his claim for failure to raise it on direct appeal. As to the merits, the government

1 maintains that the reasoning of Johnson does not apply to § 924(c)(3)(B), and that  
2 even if the Court does find § 924(c)(3)(B) unconstitutionally vague, Defendant's  
3 RICO conspiracy conviction remains a crime of violence under the force clause,  
4 § 924(c)(3)(A).

5 A. Reconsideration Of Stay Order

6 The Court first addresses Defendant's motion for reconsideration of the  
7 Court's June 9, 2017 order staying this case pending the Supreme Court's  
8 issuance of a decision in Dimaya. Defendant contends that now that it is clear no  
9 decision will be forthcoming in Dimaya until the Supreme Court's next term ending  
10 in June 2018, the Court should lift the stay because he will be prejudiced by the  
11 additional, unanticipated delay.<sup>1</sup>

12 The Court agrees and will lift the stay. As discussed below, post-Johnson,  
13 the courts have been divided with regard to the constitutionality of § 924(c)(3)(B).  
14 Since the language of the residual clause at issue in Dimaya is virtually identical  
15 to the text of § 924(c)(3)(B), the Court anticipated a decision from the Supreme  
16 Court in Dimaya would effectively control the outcome of Defendant's motion.  
17 Indeed, in Begay, in which the Ninth Circuit is considering the constitutionality of  
18 § 924(c)(3)(B), the Ninth Circuit has deferred its decision pending resolution of  
19 Dimaya. See Order, Begay, No. 14-10080 (9th Cir. Mar. 29, 2017).

20 Although it would be helpful to know the result of Dimaya before ruling on  
21 this case, in considering the wisdom of a stay based on judicial economy, district  
22 courts faced with habeas petitions must consider the potential prejudice of a stay  
23 to the defendant. Yong v. I.N.S., 208 F.3d 1116, 1117-19 (9th Cir. 2000). When  
24 the Court stayed this case pending the outcome of Dimaya, it believed the  
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27 <sup>1</sup> After the Court issued its stay order on June 9, 2017, on June 14, 2017, Defendant filed a supplemental brief  
28 indicating he did not oppose a stay through the end of June 2017. (ECF No. 330.) It was not until June 29, 2017,  
that Defendant sought reconsideration of the stay on the ground that his release date of May 22, 2019, made a  
continued stay prejudicial.

1 Supreme Court's decision would be issued in a matter of weeks, no later than June  
2 2017. While the Ninth Circuit's decision in Begay will almost certainly resolve the  
3 issue presented here, as of the date of this order, Begay remains stayed, and it  
4 appears it will not be decided until after Dimaya. The unanticipated delay in  
5 resolution of Dimaya is a development that warrants reconsideration of the stay.  
6 The Court finds that any benefit that might be conferred by waiting for a decision  
7 in Dimaya or Begay is outweighed by the prejudice to Defendant of further delay.

8 Accordingly, the Court grants Defendant's motion for reconsideration and  
9 lifts the stay.

#### 10 B. Merits of Defendant's § 2255 Motion

11 The "crime of violence" supporting Defendant's Count 5 conviction for  
12 violating § 924(c) was his conviction on Count 1 for participating in a RICO  
13 conspiracy, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951. See 18 U.S.C. § 1951(b)(2).  
14 Defendant argues that RICO conspiracy is an inchoate crime that qualifies as a  
15 "crime of violence," if at all, only under the residual clause, § 924(c)(3)(B), but not  
16 under the force clause, § 924(c)(3)(A). See Def.'s § 2255 Mot. at 6-8 (citing United  
17 States v. Scott, 642 F.3d 791, 801 (9th Cir. 2011); United States v. Juvenile Male,  
18 118 F.3d 1344, 1350 (9th Cir. 1997) (RICO charge alleging conspiracy to commit  
19 Hobbs Act robberies was a "crime of violence" within the meaning of the Juvenile  
20 Delinquency Act, 18 U.S.C. § 5032, because "'a conspiracy to commit an act of  
21 violence is an act involving a 'substantial risk' of violence'") (quoting United States  
22 v. Mendez, 992 F.2d 1488, 1491 (9th Cir. 1993) (conspiracy to commit Hobbs Act  
23 robbery a "crime of violence" under § 924(c)(3)(B)). Defendant argues that the  
24 residual clause is no longer constitutional in light of the Supreme Court's decision  
25 in Johnson, and that his conviction and sentence for violating § 924(c) must  
26 therefore be vacated.

27 Since Johnson was decided, dozens of courts have been presented with

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1 vagueness challenges to the constitutionality of § 924(c)(3)(B). The courts are  
2 divided with regard to the resolution of this issue. On the one hand, the Second,  
3 Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Eleventh Circuits have upheld § 924(c)(3)(B) against post-  
4 Johnson void-for-vagueness challenges. See United States v. Hill, 832 F.3d 135,  
5 145 (2d Cir. 2016); United States v. Davis, --- Fed. Appx. ----, 2017 WL 436037, at  
6 \*2 (5th Cir. 2017) (unpublished); United States v. Taylor, 814 F.3d 340, 375-79  
7 (6th Cir. 2016); United States v. Prickett, 839 F.3d 697, 699–700 (8th Cir. 2016);  
8 Ovalles v. United States, --- F.3d ----, 2017 WL 2829371, at \*4-8 (11th Cir. 2017).  
9 The Seventh Circuit, on the other hand, has held § 924(c)(3)(B) unconstitutionally  
10 vague under the reasoning of Johnson. See United States v. Cardena, 842 F.3d  
11 959, (7th Cir. 2016). District courts in other circuits, including the Ninth Circuit, are  
12 split. Compare, e.g., United States v. Bell, 158 F. Supp. 3d 906, 921-24 (N.D. Cal.  
13 2016) (residual clause of § 924(c)(3)(B) unconstitutional in light of Johnson and  
14 Dimaya); United States v. Baires-Reyes, 191 F. Supp. 3d 1046, 1051-53 (N.D. Cal.  
15 2016) (same); United States v. Smith, 215 F. Supp. 3d 1026, 1035-36 (D. Nev.  
16 2016) (same); United States v. Herr, No. 16-cr-10038-IT, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
17 144201, at \*4-11 (D. Mass. Oct. 18, 2016) (same); United States v. Edmundson,  
18 153 F. Supp. 3d 857, 861-64 (D. Md. 2015) (same); with United States v. Lott, No.  
19 95cr0072 WQH, 16cv1575 WQH, 2017 WL 553467, at \*3 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 9, 2017)  
20 (residual clause of § 924(c)(3)(B) remains constitutional after Johnson); United  
21 States v. Tsarnaev, 157 F. Supp. 3d 57, 71-74 (D. Mass. 2016) (same); United  
22 States v. Green, No. 15-cr-00526, 2016 WL 277982, at \*3-5 (D. Md. Jan. 22, 2016)  
23 (same).

24 The courts that have considered the issue in this District have rejected post-  
25 Johnson challenges to the constitutionality of § 924(c)(3)(B). Lott, No. 95cr0072  
26 WQH, 16cv1575 WQH, 2017 WL 553467, at \*3; United States v. Sehorn,  
27 95cr0072-2 WQH, 2017 WL 1336872 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 17, 2017); United States v.  
28 Nelson, 95cr0072-4 WQH, 2017 WL 1346638 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 17, 2017);

1 Hernandez v. United States, No. 10-CR-3173-H-3, 2016 WL 7250676, at \*3–4  
2 (S.D. Cal. Nov. 7, 2016); Averhart v. United States, No. 11-cr-1861 DMS, 2016  
3 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 184031 (Nov. 21, 2016); Mondragon-Hernandez v. United States,  
4 NO. 10-CR-3173-H-1; 16-CV-1537-H, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 41720 (S.D. Cal.  
5 Mar. 22, 2017).

6 The Court finds the reasoning of courts that have rejected challenges to the  
7 constitutionality of § 924(c)(3)(B) persuasive. See, e.g., Taylor, 814 F.3d at 375-  
8 79; Lott, 2017 WL 553467 at \*3. These courts have reasoned as follows. Johnson  
9 analyzed the residual clause of the ACCA, which provides that a “violent felony” is  
10 a felony that “(ii) is burglary, arson, or extortion, involves use of explosives, or  
11 otherwise involves conduct that presents a serious potential risk of physical injury  
12 to another.” 18 U.S.C. § 924(e)(2)(B) (residual clause underlined). The Supreme  
13 Court reasoned that the ACCA’s residual clause was unconstitutionally vague  
14 because (1) it created uncertainty with regard to how judges should estimate the  
15 “serious potential risk of physical injury” posed by a crime, and as to the quantum  
16 of potential risk that qualified as “serious,” (2) the list of dissimilar enumerated  
17 offenses that preceded the residual clause only added to the uncertainty over its  
18 interpretation, and (3) experience had proven the clause to be unworkably vague,  
19 as courts had struggled to apply it in practice. Johnson, 135 S. Ct. at 2556-60.

20 Courts that have rejected challenges to § 924(c)(3)(B) based on the  
21 reasoning of Johnson have found that material differences between the residual  
22 clause of § 924(e)(2)(B)(ii) and § 924(c)(3)(B) undermine the force of the Supreme  
23 Court’s reasoning with regard to the latter statute. First, unlike the ACCA,  
24 § 924(c)(3)(B) requires courts to determine whether a crime “involves a substantial  
25 risk that physical force” may be used by the offender in the course of committing  
26 the offense, which is a less attenuated determination than whether a crime will  
27 create a “serious potential risk of physical injury to another.” See Taylor, 814 F.3d  
28 at 376-77. Second, unlike the ACCA, the residual clause of § 924(c)(3)(B) is not

1 preceded by a list of dissimilar crimes, a textual difference that makes the ACCA's  
2 residual clause the harder of the two to interpret. See id. at 377. Third, unlike the  
3 history of interpretation of the ACCA residual clause, courts have not experienced  
4 "repeated attempts and repeated failures to craft a principled and objective  
5 standard" out of § 924(c)(3)(B). See id. at 377-78 (quoting Johnson, 135 S. Ct. at  
6 2558).

7 Courts that have reached the opposite conclusion regarding the  
8 constitutionality of § 924(c)(3)(B) have relied heavily on Dimaya. See, e.g., Bell,  
9 158 F. Supp. 3d at 921-24; United States v. Lattanaphom, 159 F. Supp. 3d 1157,  
10 1162-64 (E.D. Cal. 2016). In Dimaya, the Ninth Circuit reasoned that 18 U.S.C. §  
11 16(b)<sup>2</sup> suffered from the same constitutional infirmities as the ACCA's residual  
12 clause, because use of the categorical approach to determine which offenses are  
13 "crimes of violence" within the meaning of § 16(b) requires the same judicial  
14 hypothecating, and involves similar double indeterminacy with regard to the  
15 amount of risk required, so as to render the reasoning of Johnson equally  
16 applicable to § 16(b). Dimaya, 803 F.3d at 1116-17. Courts that have followed  
17 Dimaya's holding with regard to the constitutionality of § 924(c)(3)(B) have  
18 reasoned that since § 16(b) is materially identical to § 924(c)(3)(B), Dimaya's  
19 reasoning should apply equally to § 924(c)(3)(B), and the same result should  
20 pertain to the latter statute. See Lattanaphom, 159 F. Supp. 3d at 1164 ("The  
21 Dimaya court extended Johnson to a statute with identical language as that in the  
22 § 924(c) residual clause and cannot be distinguished."). However, other courts,  
23 including from within the Ninth Circuit, have rejected the notion that Dimaya is  
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26 <sup>2</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 16 provides:  
The term "crime of violence" means--

27 (a) an offense that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against  
the person or property of another, or

28 (b) any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force  
against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense. 18 U.S.C. § 16.

controlling with regard to the fate of § 924(c)(3)(B). See, e.g., Lott, 2017 WL 553467 at \*4. Such courts have noted that the Dimaya court explicitly limited its holding and stated its decision did “not reach the constitutionality of applications of 18 U.S.C. § 16(b) outside of 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(F) or cast doubt on the constitutionality of 18 U.S.C. § 16(a)’s definition of a crime of violence.” Dimaya, 803 F.3d at 1120 n.17; Lott, 2017 WL 553467 at \*4 (“*Dimaya* does not control the issue of the constitutionality of § 924(c)(3)(B).”). The Court agrees with the latter line of reasoning that by virtue of this so-called “cabining” footnote, the analysis of Dimaya is not controlling with regard to the constitutionality of § 924(c)(3)(B).<sup>3</sup>

The Court finds the reasoning of the courts that have rejected post-Johnson due process challenges to § 924(c)(3)(B) persuasive, and therefore concludes, as they did, that § 924(c)(3)(B) is not unconstitutionally vague. Because Defendant’s conviction for RICO conspiracy remains a crime of violence under § 924(c)(3)(B), his motion to vacate his conviction for violating § 924(c) is denied. Also, since the Court denies Defendant’s motion on this ground, the Court need not, and does not, address the government’s argument that RICO conspiracy qualifies as a crime of violence under § 924(c)(3)(A), or its contention that Defendant’s motion is procedurally barred.

Defendant moved for declaratory and injunctive relief in response to the government’s position that by filing a § 2255 motion, he had breached the provision in his plea agreement in which he waived his right to collateral attack, and that it could seek to remedy the breach through reinstatement of previously-dismissed charges. (ECF No. 321.) In the Ninth Circuit, sentencing challenges brought on

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<sup>3</sup> That the Ninth Circuit, in United States v. Hernandez-Lara, 817 F.3d 651 (9th Cir. 2016), relied on Dimaya to hold an 8-level sentencing enhancement under U.S.S.G. § 2L1.2(b)(1)(C) unconstitutional to the extent it incorporated § 16(b) does not suggest that the Ninth Circuit regards Dimaya as having a reach that extends outside the context of 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(F) and 18 U.S.C. § 16(b). The Guideline provision at issue in Hernandez-Lara defined “aggravated felony” by reference to 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(F), which incorporates § 16(b). See 817 F.3d at 652. Thus, the constitutional issue presented in Hernandez-Lara fell squarely within the scope of Dimaya’s limited holding.

1 constitutional grounds are generally not viewed as barred by plea agreement  
2 waivers because “the Constitution imposes a floor below which a defendant's plea,  
3 conviction, and sentencing may not fall.” United States v. Torres, 828 F.3d 1113,  
4 1124-25 (9th Cir. 2016). In other cases, the government has withdrawn its position  
5 that it could pursue claims for alleged breach of plea agreements against  
6 defendants who collaterally attacked their sentences under Johnson. See, e.g.,  
7 United States’ Resp. Br., United States v. Gaspar-Samano, et al., Case No. 10-cr-  
8 3510-BTM (ECF No. 264) (Aug. 29, 2016). Accordingly, it is uncertain whether the  
9 government will continue to take the position that filing this § 2255 motion was an  
10 actionable breach of the plea agreement. The Court will reserve ruling on  
11 Defendant’s motion for declaratory and injunctive relief until the government files  
12 a brief indicating its current position on this issue.

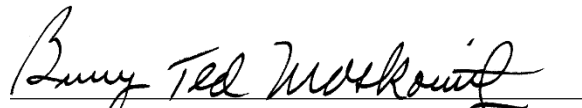
13 **III. CONCLUSION AND ORDER**

14 For the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS Defendant’s motion for  
15 reconsideration, LIFTS the stay, and DENIES Defendant’s motion to vacate, set  
16 aside, or correct his sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. Defendant is granted  
17 a certificate of appealability.

18 The Court reserves ruling on Defendant’s motion for declaratory and  
19 injunctive relief. The government is ordered to file a brief stating its current position  
20 on Defendant’s alleged breach of the plea agreement by August 15, 2017.

21 IT IS SO ORDERED.

22 Dated: August 7, 2017

23   
24 Barry Ted Moskowitz, Chief Judge  
25 United States District Court  
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